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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54---No. 48. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, December 11, 1872. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

Attorney's at Law,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn's.

Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP,

Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5'72-y)

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the Argus office.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. (jy21,'71)

JOHN B YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr28,'71

H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on 3d, Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jc22, '70tf

P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar3-70tf

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71y

HENRY MERZ Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Main st. (opposite) BEAVER DRUG STORE. H. D. Anderson & Co. Druggist & Apothecary. Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sept)

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COATE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, putty, paint glass, looking glasses, frames, garden and flower seeds and fancy tools. Falls street, New Brighton. sept27-71-y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of and dealers in carriages, spring wagons, buggies, sleighs and vehicles of every description. Bridge St., a few doors west of Market. Successors to George Metz. (may15-72-y)

P. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. Broadway, near Fallst. nov1 71-y

W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner. Ice cream, Oysters and Game in season. Nuts, Raisins, Whitings, &c., supplied. nov1

P. SMITH, opposite Press office, Broadway, dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors & builders cheap for cash. (apr5 71-y)

H. & F. MEIZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. (jy27'71-y)

GUERARD, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce taken. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. (sept27-71-y)

C. WINTER, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sept27'71-y

WM H McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Bread Saloon near Falls st

DR. CUTTLE, M. D., 222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic, acute and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 o'clock p. m. sept27-71-y

J. McLAIN, Photograph Gallery, Exhibits a variety of Pictures neatly executed. Gallery Falls and Broadway, New Brighton.

WM WALTAGE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Manufacturer of Monuments, Grave Stones & tables of every kind made to order. Railroad depot, New Brighton. sept27

H. B. MILLS, Boards, Timber, Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Furnishing Goods, Boards for sale Apple

STEAD & HARTZOG Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Steuben's Corner, Beaver.

D. RESTAURANT and Eating House, open at all hours. Oysters served in every style at the shortest notice. Private rooms for ladies. Main st., Fallstown, Pa. sept27-71-y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES, Evergreens and small Fruits, office in Broadway, New Brighton. (mar29-71-y) E. THOMAS

DIXON, GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton. Also, Dealers in Coal, B. Nov. 1-72-y

GEO. SIMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Ice cream saloon. Special attention given to furnishing parties with ice cream, cakes, &c. sept27-y

A. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See advt. sept27-y

NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway, "Best photographs in the city." nov1-y

N. PLOH Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Border Stuff, Curtain Fixtures, &c., Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. sept27-y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the Justly Celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Call and be convinced. Main st., Beaver Falls. (sept27-y)

SCHNEIDER & CLARK, Proprietors of Bolivia House, Bolivia, Pa. Good accommodations and good attendance. Near B. R. Depot. aug24-y

J. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. On the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

ROCHESTER.

W. A. JOHNSON, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Window Blinds, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c. Main st., Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

DONASTER & SON, Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, &c. Third street, Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

THOS. KENNEDY & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. Main st., Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

WM. E. SMITH & CO., Paper Dealers, Main st. and Monterey, Madison st., near Pittsburgh Depot, Rochester. sept27

GEORGE SCHLEICH, Agent for Boss Steam Fire Engines, Hose and Hose Carts, Rochester, Pa. Special attention given to repairing Engines and Hose. Orders promptly attended to. sept27-y

H. BOSWORTH & SON, Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Main st., Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

WM. HAMILTON, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Main st., Rochester, Pa. sept27-y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician, Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. (sept)-y

VANPORT.

J. M. CORNELIUS & CO., Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. sept27-y

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Barges built to order. (sept27-y)

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Western Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Improvement top and centre. Fallston, Pa

D. CONE, M. D., late of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., has permanently located in Beaver, and offers his professional services to the people of Beaver and surrounding country. Office corner of Market and Broadway. sept27-y

Purchasing Agency.

Will purchase and Forward any article

MANUFACTURED or SOLD

in the city at the Lowest rates

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Sewing Machines, Organs, Revolvers, Notions, Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Machinery, Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery, Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness. Boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO.

sept27-y Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURG MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS

JAMES OLD,

98 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Buildings. nov6:12w

Miscellaneous.

J. D. RAMALEY'S OPERA Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 61 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARMING TOOLS,

And the First Brand of

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL,

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

100 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

100 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS Choice SUGAR.

ALSO,

100 KEGS WHEELING NAILS;

ALSO,

100 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 18, 1872: ly-chgo&sts.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED,

LOCK STITCH.

FAMILY MACHINE

NOW MANUFACTURED.

ETNA BROS.,

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw,

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Opposite Mansion House. sept6-y

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned, late of the firm of Frazier, Metzger & Co., Pittsburgh, has opened a Clothing Store in Beaver, and is now prepared to offer to the public generally the best assortment of

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Customers by railroad promptly attended to.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4:70:1y Bridgewater, Pa

W. W. BARKER,

Successor to Barker & Hasselinel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 67 Fifth Avenue, 18 doors above Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (mas'72:1

Miscellaneous.

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY.

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. (Decf, '70tf.

S. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes, in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

Bridgewater, Pa., sept27-y

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *joints cut* and *bolted*, ready to hang furnished on short notice.

WILLIAM PEOPLES.

march1-y Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE LINE OF

HOSIERY

Shirts and Drawers

Gents. Furnishing Goods;

RIBBONS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

and

FANCY - GOODS,

Yarns and Flannels,

In the City, can be found at

MORGANSTERN & Co,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

78 and 80 MARKET Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANY SPECIALTIES for the Season.

sept25:3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of John L. Moore, deceased.*—Letters testamentary to the estate of John L. Moore, late of Hanover township, in the county of Beaver, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the township of Independence, in said county, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay. HUGH MOORE, Ex'r.

oct23:6w

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy*, and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY

has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved* and *unimproved farms*; *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village*, and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories*, &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,

477 *and* 479 *Penna Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

may4,3:1

CARPETING

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.

sept13:1y

FURNITURE.

LEMON & WEISE

The old and well-known firm of Lemon & Weise of Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of

Cabinet Furniture & Chairs,

Have Removed to

No. 111 Fourth Avenue,

Opposite their Old Stand,

Where they continue the business in all its various branches. sept13;3m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from Oct. 27th, 1873.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 3. Mail.	No. 7 Pac'ic	No. 5. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	1.45A'M	7.10A'M	8.10A'M	3.00P'M
Rochester	3.50	8.57	10.23	5.08
Alliance	5.30	11.25	1.10P'M	6.50
Orrville	6.46	1.45P'M	2.17	7.25
Mansfield	8.55	4.03	5.09	9.05
Crestline { A	9.20	4.30	5.40	9.35
Crestline { D	9.40	4.40A'M	6.00	10.05
Forest	11.05	6.35	7.45	11.35
Lima	12.55P'M	8.05	9.15	1.30A'M
Fort Wayne	4.30	11.25	12.25	5.00
Plymouth	6.45	1.25P'M	2.35A'M	7.05
Chicago	9.30	6.30	6.50	9.20

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 4. Fst Ex	No. 6. Pac'ic	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	5.15A'M	9.30A'M	8.35P'M	9.20P'M
Plymouth	9.15	12.52P'M	12.10	12.55A'M
Fort Wayne	12.30P'M	4.20	3.45	4.25
Lima	2.45	6.07	5.20A'M	5.15
Forest	4.00	7.26	6.00	6.40
Crestline { A	6.03	9.20	7.35	8.05
Crestline { D	7.30A'M	9.50	8.40	8.25
Mansfield	10.05P'M	12.31	11.10	11.05
Orrville	11.2	1.52	12.3	12.05
Alliance	12.30	3.10	1.00	1.10P'M
Rochester	2.02	4.42A'M	2.30	2.50
Pittsburgh	3.10	6.20	3.45P'M	4.45

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 2 & 6, daily; No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Oct. 27th, 1873, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	9.45A'M	1.55P'M	4.05P'M
Hudson	10.58	3.21	5.23
Ravenna	11.30	3.53	5.55
Alliance	12.15	4.13	6.45
Bayard	1.59	5.41	
Wellsville	2.25P'M	6.00	
Pittsburgh	4.20	8.20	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.30A'M	1.45P'M	
Wellsville	8.05	3.10	
Bayard	10.20	4.58	
Alliance	11.25	5.17	7.35A'M
Ravenna	12.15P'M	5.55	8.15
Hudson	1.45	7.30	9.00
Cleveland	3.55	7.20	10.15

Arrives. Leaves.

Bayard 12.10 & 5.30 p. m. | N Philad. 2.00 & 9.05 p. m.
N. Phila. 8.45a. m. & 4p.m. | Bayard 9.45 a. m. & 4 p. m.

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	8.45A'M	10.50A'M	3.40P'M	
Bridgeport	8.58	11.00	3.50	
Steubenville	9.57	12.12P'M	4.53	
Wellsville	11.15	1.45	6.30	
Rochester	12.30	3.45	7.15	
Pittsburgh	1.40	5.50	8.20	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	8.30A'M	1.45P'M	4.35P'M	
Rochester	7.40	3.45	5.50	
Wellsville	8.50	5.45	7.00	
Steubenville	9.50	6.53	8.00	
Bridgeport	11.00	8.50	9.05	
Bellair	11.10	9.05	9.20	

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

New-Goods! New-Goods!!

AT

A. C. HURST'S,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Being just returned from New York and Philadelphia, having purchased for cash a Fine Assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, and all kinds of goods for gentlemen's wear; with Hats and Caps of the latest style

FLANNELS OF EVERY KIND.

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS,

Large Stock of Fall Shawls;

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

Hats & Frames, Ribbons & Flowers;

SCARFS, LEATHER BELTS.

Embroidery of all kinds;

Wool Underwear for Ladies and Gents.

CARPETS!

A Complete Assortment of every Description of Carpets; the Latest Designs and Newest Styles of Coloring, Admirably suited to the Fall Season; of the best English, Brussels, and all kinds of Kiddeminster,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS & TRUNKS,

A large stock, to which I invite your attention, being determined to sell as low as any Pittsburgh House.

A. C. HURST.

sept13:tf

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 & 55 Wood Street,

(apr13-tf

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4:1y

H. NOSS,

PHOTOGRAPHER

nov6tf

Holloway's Pills

AND

Holloway's Ointment.

THE grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Holloway's Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums, possessing all grain of mineral in their constitution, they purge those who use them of any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitutions can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York,

And may be had of all Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and the British Provinces, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

mr30'71y. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

The Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1872.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that an entire nation we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few peoples.

THE BOSTON AND CHICAGO FIRES.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overwhelming calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how like their fellow citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, with the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities, which often overwhelm nations, and as far as human judgement can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending which, from time, seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave difference between the Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which, by the treaty of Washington, had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration, which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The Arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in the most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner extremely satisfactory to this Government and in accordance with the views and the policy which I had mentioned. The Tribunal which had convened at Geneva, in December, concluded its laborous session on the fourteenth day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty, awarded a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all other claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments.

And in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the treaty, it leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocol of the proceedings of the Arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. It is expected to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them; and my approbation of the dignity, patience impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by her Majesty of the ability indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of the Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribune. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the responsible and delicate duties committed to him as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making an examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain, in their construction of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration, and the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846.—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to his Majesty.

Mr. Boncroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past service justified the public in expecting at his hands as a member of the Cabinet. At the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the minister of Great Britain, when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a partial investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, should be drawn through the Haro channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the case were presented by each Government and of the statement or the reply to each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the treaty—Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award; in anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception of the United States of the awards signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the executive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that in a military point the occupation of San Juan has ceased. The Islands are now in the executive possession of the United States.

It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and a determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel, upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. The experiance of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Government's points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or rather monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line deferred. Population will enter and occupy the territory. Trivial contests of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommended the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the Caleimuious possessions of Great Britain. In my last annual message I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions which has not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action of Congress in the direction indicated would be of importance. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and other legislatures of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

PEACE WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trade marks; also a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed. Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expense of commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of three years, and has held its session in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next session in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will in a large degree be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend in addition to an appropriation of money that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Tristle, or the most convenient port, to Vienna and back their articles of exhibition.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom which is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made, will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments which, it is believed, will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon that subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of the country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

It is not without regret that I have again to announce the continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantage, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of the slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the Government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted, in the absence of regular ones for its enforcements. It was but a feeble step towards emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and

The Beaver Argus.

I. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 11, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle*, one of our best city exchanges threw away the old and put on a new dress a few days ago. The *Chronicle* is an excellent evening paper, and richly merits the success which it is achieving.

MR. MERRIMON, the recent Democratic Liberal candidate for Governor in North Carolina was elected by the Legislature of that State, last week, to the United States Senate. The opposing candidates were, Pool (present Senator) and Zebulon B. Vance.

THE President has appointed Hon. James L. Orr of South Carolina, as Minister to Russia. This appointment is a fair one, and we have no doubt but that Mr. O., will represent the country faithfully and acceptably at St. Petersburg.

THE President's annual message will be found in the ARGUS to-day. It is a document which everybody should read, and we have, therefore, no apology to make to our readers for taking up so much of our room this week in laying it before them. "Read ponder and digest, is the advice we give to all.

MISS Ida Greeley, if the reports are true, has suffered afflictions recently, such as but few persons of her years are called upon to pass through: Two months ago her mother died, next her lover, to whom she was engaged to be married, went down in the ill-fated Missouri; and now her father, whose death has shocked the whole nation, is taken from her. She is entitled to, and doubtless has, the sympathy of all civilized and christian people.

THE rival factions in Louisiana are at war again, and both parties are telegraphing to the President their views of the situation. Governor Wa.moth seems to have the people with him, while Collector Casey and the other United States officers are backed by the Courts—the United States courts at least. Serious trouble is now apprehended and bloodshed is hourly expected. The Warmothites claim that they are struggling for State Sovereignty, and that their opponents are laboring in the interests of centralization.

A formidable opposition is said to be springing up in the East against Senator Cameron's re-election to the United States Senate. Linn Bartholomew, "Bill" Kemble, and other political manipulators are engaged in working the movement up. "When ring meets ring then comes the tug of war." Were we going to bet on the result, however, we would lay down our pile on Cameron. He has control of the State Treasury now and any candidate who beats him must have more money about his clothes than the Treasury contains.

The House of Representatives at Washington passed a bill, a few days ago, largely reducing the number of Internal Revenue Assessors in the United States. Dispatches on Monday morning inform us that quite a number of the likely to be decapitated Assessors have put in an appearance at Washington and are urging Senators to reject the House bill abolishing their office. It is understood that several Senators have already consented to oppose this measure on the ground that it "interferes with our friends." These law givers evidently care more for themselves than they do for the public welfare. The bill, notwithstanding their opposition, will more than likely go through the Senate and become a law.

SPEAKER BLAINE did the right thing, and in the right way in Congress the other day: He called the Hon. S. S. Cox of New York to the Speaker's chair, and then asked that gentleman to appoint a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal. Mr Blaine, it will be remembered, was charged some time ago, in connection with other members of Congress, with having accepted bribes for their votes and influence, in favor of the Credit Mobilier company. This disposition on his part to have the whole subject opened by an impartial committee, would seem to indicate that Mr. Blaine at least is not guilty of receiving bribes as charged some time ago by his opponents. Mr. Cox appointed the following named gentlemen to serve on the committee asked for: Messrs Poland and M'Creery (Rep.) Messrs Beck and Niblack, (Dem.) and Gen. Banks, (Lib. Rep.)

SENATOR CAMERON of this State exhibited his spleen toward the dead Greeley in the United States Senate the other day. He refused to allow a motion to be made to adjourn the Senate from Tuesday to Thursday, thus allowing senators an opportunity of attending Mr. Greeley's funeral. Senator Scott, it affords us pleasure to note, was in favor of the proposed adjournment, and intended making some appropriate remarks on Mr. Greeley's death when the motion to adjourn could be brought before the Senate. Mr. Cameron, however, took time by the forelock, stopped the reading of the journal, and moved to adjourn until the next day *only*. This carried, and many Senators who desired to attend the illustrious journalist's funeral were prevented from doing so through the spleen of one of Pennsylvania's Senators.

THE Wayne county *Press* suggests an idea that deserves some thought. After alluding to the fact that large sums of money were expended to procure votes at the recent election, it says: "We have laws now in our statute-books that punish bribery at elections, but they are never enforced, and probably never will be; but it appears to us there is a way to punish the briber and the bribed in a manner much more salutary than the modes now prescribed by the laws. Our plan is for the Legislature this winter to enact a law, making a purchased voter challengable, and prescribing an oath to be administered upon such a challenge—the penalty being the disfranchisement of the person offering the vote in case he has been bribed." The *Press'* suggestion is a very good one; but a law, such as the one referred to, ought to be made to embrace those fellows who give their votes and influence to bad men for promises of official preferment in the future. A man who sells his vote for a $5 bill is not a whit worse than his neighbor who votes for a villain this year in order that he may obtain for himself the vote and influence of that same villain next year. Self-aggrandizement is the objective point in both cases, and if it is right to disfranchise the one, it is just to disfranchise the other. We are in favor of chucking all that kind of men under.

THE *Radical* says that General Cameron and Governor elect Hartranft, did not make an effort to have *the President* set aside the civil service rules in the case of the Philadelphia Postmastership. We are inclined to think that they did, and if the *Radical* editor had seen the cartoon in *Harpers Weekly* of Dec. 7th, he hardly would have ventured to deny the fact. That paper is edited by the author of the civil service rules, and has been regarded for many months past as the President's personal organ. In the issue of the 7th Cameron and Hartranft are represented as standing in front of the President with bowie knives and revolvers in their hands and saying: "Down with the civil service rules. To the victor's belong the spoils; we are the victor's;" Give us *Freeman* not *Fairman*. The President looks contemptously upon the raiders and tells them, "I am determined to enforce those rules." Cameron drops his knife, turns away with horror and rage depicted on his face, and if is at this point Hartranft is reported to have said "Good God, gentlemen, is it for this that Pennsylvania gave him 135,000 majority?" Now if the *Radical* is right it is very strange that the President's personal organ would thus caricature Cameron and Hartranft, and decidedly singular that the author of the civil service rules should hold these gentlemen up in a directly opposite light. *The Radical* may "whistle to keep its courage up" as much as it pleases, but when it comes to misstating facts, that is another thing.

ON LAST Wednesday afternoon all that was mortal of the Hon. Horace Greeley was deposited in the tomb. The city (New York) in which he had spent the greater part of his life, and for whose people he had done so much, was draped in mourning, and everywhere throughout the country the national flag was flying at half-mast. No private citizen in our whole land was ever accorded more honor while being borne to his last resting place and none deserved it better. Commencing life in poverty and obscurity, he worked his own way up to the very head of journalism, and for the thirty years preceding his death no man living did more to succor the poor, raise the fallen and protect the weak than *himself*. It was fitting, therefore, that the whole country should mourn his loss, and it was a graceful tribute to departed worth shown by the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, and Supreme Judges, to leave their posts at Washington and join the vast throng at New York who had gathered about the dead editor's remains to take a last look at his kindly face and to drop a tear to his memory.

The funeral services were conducted in Dr. Chapin's church and impressive orations were delivered by Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin. The funeral procession was about four miles in length and so dense was the crowd of spectators on the way to Greenwood, that it was with difficulty the procession made its way through.

"It was nearly dusk when the cortege reached the Cemetery and drew up near Mr. Greeley's vault on Locust Hill whither only a month ago he had followed the coffin of his wife. The open vault, containing the bodies of his wife and three departed children, was surrounded by a dense mass of people, through whom the police with difficulty cleared the way. There was a short and simple ceremony—merely a brief prayer, and a blessing, during which the weeping relatives stood before the entrance of the vault, and the pall-bearers grouped themselves opposite with uncovered heads. Then the body of Horace Greeley was deposited in its last resting place, and his daughters descended, and laid upon the coffin their tributes of flowers.

So rests the great journalist, the statesman, the philosopher, the honest man. He has gone to his grave with the lament of the whole people; he will hold a place in their hearts as long as Americans know how to honor patriotism, unselfishness, and Christian virtue."

AN interesting decision, affecting landlords of hotels, has been decided in the circuit court by Judge Cartter. The facts were as follows: Mrs. Harlowe, in 1871, boarded at the Metropolitan hotel of which Mr. Marshall Brown was proprietor; and when she left, the bills not being paid, Mr. Brown detained her trunks, telling her that when her bill was paid they would be given up. Eight years afterward Mr. Brown returned the trunks, notwithstanding the bills were unpaid. Mrs. Harlowe alleged that all her goods were not returned, and brought suit to recover $217, the value of the goods she claims were lost. The defendant offered evidence that during the whole time the trunks were in his possession he kept them locked up in a storeroom.

The defendant asked the court to instruct the jury that if they believed the plaintiff could have obtained her trunks at any time by paying the bill, and if defendant used ordinary care, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. Judge Cartter refused this prayer, and said the landlord's lien gave him the right to detain the baggage a reasonable time, and at the end of such time such baggage should be sold at public sale, and the hotel bill be paid out of the proceeds. If he detained baggage to such reasonable time, he was responsible for all losses. The defendant noted an exception. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $50. Mr. J. C. Marbury appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. J. F. Ennis for defendant.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A clergyman and one of his elders were walking home from church one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister looked at him a moment, and being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him: "Elder, sinners stand on slippery places" The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do; but I can't."

HERE AND THERE.

—Great work has been done in one year in New York, in the suppression of the infamous literature with which that city has flooded the country. Over seven tons of reading matter have been seized and destroyed, thirty-nine of the dealers have been arrested, and their allies in the police force of New York and Brooklyn have been dismissed. All this has been done by the single zeal of an obscure dry goods clerk, who has devoted himself to this work.

—About sixty years ago, John Griswold Rogers, of East Lyme, Conn., fell in love with Eliza D. Griswold, and in 1817 the couple were betrothed, and doubtless began to talk about fixing the wedding day. There appears, however, to have been more than the usual difficulty in deciding the question; at least, it was not until last Thanksgiving day that the ceremony took place, when the bride and groom had reached the ages respectively of seventy-eight and seventy-nine. Both parties, however, belong to a long-lived race, and look forward to a wedded life of no short duration.

—Years ago, it is said, Gen. N. P. Banks made his *debut* on the stage of the National Theatre in Boston, as Claude Melnotte, in the Lady of Lyons. After the performance he asked a veteran actor's advice, as to whether he should stick to the stage, or not. The actor advised the young man to drop the stage and go into politics. The advice was heeded, and the actor of a single night became Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, military Governor of New Orleans, General in the army, and filled other important and honorable positions.

—Charles Smith, who some weeks since got in with a freight conductor, rode in the caboose with him from Zanesville to Columbus, and stole his watch, was arrested on Wednesday, and turns out to be a girl named Goldsborough. Years ago she was a thief in Columbus. Two years after leaving she returned in boy's clothes, got employment in a saloon, slept with the proprietor for three months without discovery of sex, then stole his money and left. Since then she has been a bar keeper and driver on the canal, and when arrested had a love letter with a lock of hair in her pocket, showing that she had won the affections of an artless damsel in Cleveland, and engaged to marry her. The watch was pawned in Cincinnati in the name of the conductor from whom it was stolen.

—Miss Laura Ream writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of an interview with Schuyler Colfax, in the course of which the retiring Vice President remarked: "I stood to-day on the very spot in the Senate chamber where I made my first reports for the Indianapolis *Journal*. It was then owned by Mr. Douglas, and he gave me two dollars a day for my services. I remember pleading with him for another dollar. I had to pay four dollars a week for my board, and with that and the expense of clothes and coming here and returning home, I could not very well see my way clear.—When I insisted on the other dollar, Mr. Douglas said to me: "You don't seem to consider the advantages you enjoy; you are in a way to make valuable acquaintances. See what Albert S. White has come to. He was once a reporter, You may be a member of Congress some day. Who knows?" 'I frankly confess." continued Mr. Colfax, "that I said to him in reply, I will give all my chances of being a member of Congress for the other dollar a day."

—There are some men so dead to patriotism and indifferent to conscience as to make politics a business of pecuniary profit and to prostitute all public service to this base end. Of course, such narrow-minded and small-hearted persons elevate party above all considerations of honor and decency. The United States Senate yesterday, at the motion of one man, was compelled to refuse to adjourn out of respect to Mr. GREELEY, or even to listen to an eulogy of him. And this individual was not worthy to loosen the latchets of the dead man's shoes.

The above are the comments of the Philadelphia *Press* on the action of SIMON CAMERON in the Senate on Tuesday last. The old sinner cannot last a great while longer.

Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of seventeen, who is stopping at the Broadway Hotel, in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarreled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister and got married to another gentleman named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. Then she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth."

[*Pike Evening Press*, December 2.]

On Christmas night of 1871 the writer of this article sat beside Horace Greely at Steinway Hall, New York City, where was being given Handel's great oration of "The Messiah." During the major part of the performance he sat apparently lost in thought, if not in a doze, and seemingly oblivious to all that was going on. But when Miss Kellogg appeared and sang the great soprano, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," he raised up, his face was suffused with joy, his bright eye was dimmed with a tear, and he listened with that steady and intense earnestness so peculiar to him when interested. When it was finished no hands more loudly applauded than his, no face beamed forth such great satisfaction, and he murmured to himself those grandest of all the words of the world, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Then again came the absent, preoccupied look, nor did it change until Miss Sterling sang the contralto recitative, "Then shall come to pass that which is written: death shall be swallowed up *in victory*," when the same joyous look of satisfaction lighted up the face no one could look upon and not love.

A few days ago he turned wearily on his bed of pain, and the old light came back as he muttered, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" a few hours more, and "It is done." Death was swallowed up in victory—the victory of a life-time, fighting for the right over wrong; for truth over error; for reason over prejudice; for peace and love over war and hate—the victory of a well-spent life entitling a soul to life eternal after death. This is his victory, and he needs no eulogy or monument. The heart-beat of the nation is the one, the imprint of our footsteps on the face of time the other—more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass.

President's Message concluded from fourth page.

States in the general education of the rising generation is a measure of such great importance to our real prosperity and is unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

Such a census, coming, as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble precedent of the progress of the United States during that century. The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are setting up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil Government with the older communities. In but one of them (Utah) is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostility. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in that city, should bear with the citizens of the district a just share of the expenses of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, etemological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interest of the country.—The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recomendation, that measures be taken by Congress to prevent the reduce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist, inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has had two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and lay before you details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign artists' products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of a greater progress and posperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and is serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the world in a manner calculated to ensure international good feelings.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tried by actual practice, and amended understanding the results of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of the question, and secure to the public service, for all time, a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2d, 1872.

A Letter from Ethan Allen.

New York, Nov. 23, 1875.

JACOB R. FREEZE, *esq., Editor State Sentinel, Trenton, N. J.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 8th inst., asking from me the intentions of the National Committee with reference to the future of the Liberal Republican party. It seems to me that time only can fully answer your question. Circumstances must determine our future. In my own judgment we have made a gallant fight, which may yet prove to be the skirmish preceding a great victory. We were defeated because no great issues divided the political parties, and mere personal arguments were not sufficient to bring out the popular vote, or to cause a change of administration. We made a platform at Cincinnati looking to certain reforms. At Baltimore the Democracy took the Liberal platform and the nominee. At Philadelphia the Republicans adopted substantially the same platform and narrowed the fight to one of men, not principles. There being then nothing more important than individual political interests at stake, the moneyed interests of the country were thrown with the party in power and against any change, and thus at the beginning the heaviest artillery was placed against us. United to this, the Democracy were apathetic; first, because no vital principal awakened an interest in the contest, and second, because years of hostility to Mr. Greeley begat indifference in an encounter merely personal between him and Gen. Grant. We did not fail because our nominee was unpopular, for I to-day believe that no man in the United States can boast of so many personal friends as Horace Greeley, and no one lives who is more believed or esteemed than he is, for a character princely in its unselfish record and its loyalty to every moral law which governs human conduct. It is true that in the heat of an angry contest he was calumniated and misrepresented, but all such attacks were made only by the miserable gad-flies that skim over the sound and healthy flesh of the body to find some festering pimple to assail and feed upon. We failed, because we were engaged in a combat not vitalized by any issue sufficient to make a distinct line between friends and foes.

It is yet too soon to determine as to the future. If Gen. Grant faithfully carries out the pledges of his party, which are substantially the same as those made by the Liberals at Cincinnati, he may be the real, though not to us the accepted, agent of reform. If Gen. Grant carries out the measures of our party, consistency if nothing else, may compel our approval. We cannot honestly assail him if he does for the nation that which we claim to be right. It remains to be seen what Gen. Grant will do in this direction. He has begun well in the Civil Service line in Philadelphia. Will he continue on this road of reform? If so we must applaud him. If he do not, we must enlist honest men who claim to battle for the public good.

When Congress meets, I presume the leaders of our party, Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and many others in the two Houses, will "point the way" before us. It would be premature and imprudent to indicate any course till these able and honest men have had time and opportunity to speak. The Liberal Republicans can do no better than be passive for the present and watch events. If we have forced the enemy, in self-defense, to adopt our own code of political morals, then we have already won the victory, even though other hands than those which we would have chosen execute the reform. But if the party in power prove their recreancy that the vows made in the storm are to be broken in the sunshine, then it will be in order to send every Liberal Republican again to his proper place, to prove by future efforts that the Liberal victory has in truth been only postponed. I remain yours, very truly, ETHAN ALLEN,

Chairman National Committee.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

An Old Citizen Assassinated in Bed.

At an early hour yesterday morning a murder of peculiarly atrocious nature was committed at Eldersville, Washington county, by which an old gentleman named John Allingham was shot dead in his bed, and his wife severely injured by the same shot. The first intimation received here of the murder was a telegram yesterday to Mayor Blackmore, requesting a detective to be sent out. From other sources it appears that Allingham was proprietor of a small store at Eldersville, and would seem, from what we can learn, to have been, in comfortable circumstances. He was a man about seventy years of age and lived, as we understand, alone with his wife. The old couple occupied a room in the first story of their house, and last Wednesday night retired to bed as usual.

A little after midnight Mrs. Allingham was awakened by a terrific report, as of a gun fired in the room, and discovered that one of her fingers had been nearly shot off. A discovery of far more importance, however, was speedily made. Her husband, who laid in bed beside her, was dead. He had been murdered by the discharge of which her hand had received a stray slug. She raised an immediate alarm, and neighbors came in. It was found that Mr. Allingham had been shot in the head with a load of slugs, and that a considerable portion of his skull had been blown away, while his brains and blood were scattered all about. One of the slugs from the weapon was what had struck Mrs. A. in the hand.

Further investigation showed that the shot had been fired from the outside, through the window. It was evident, that the deed had been deliberately planned and that full preparations had been made for its execution. A little platform was found erected just by the window, as a rest for the instrument of death. The unique instrument was also found. It was a piece of gas or water pipe, about five feet long and having a two inch bore. This strange weapon had been heavily loaded with slugs.

The murder evidently was not committed for the purpose of robbery, for the building was not entered at all. It is reported that certain parties were known to have an enmity against Mr. Allingham, and suspicion rests on certain parties as the probable perpetrators.

Detective Cupples left for the scene of the murder on the four P. M. train. —*Pittsburgh Post December 6th.*

LATER: The Pitt. *Gazette* of the 7th says: The latest developments in the Washington county murder, reported in yesterday's *Gazette*, reveals one of the most cold-blooded crimes on record, while the manner in which the criminal has been traced, and evidence against him accumulated, render the case interesting and remarkable in the extreme. We mentioned yesterday that Detective Joseph Cupples had repaired to the scene of the tragedy. Last night at six o'clock he returned to the city, having worked up the case very efficiently in so short a time, and secured the arrest of two parties charged with the crime, together with conclusive proof of their guilt.

When Detective Cupples arrived at Eldersville he found that a coroner's jury had been empanneled, and they were sitting on the case. Several witnesses having been examined, and among others the wife of the murdered man who testified that she thought Henry Briceland had committed the crime. Other circumstances and evidence than this had already thrown strong suspicion upon Briceland, and on Thursday afternoon he was arrested in Hancock county, West Virginia, by Detective Cupples Constable Porter and Mr. Charles Hanlon. Briceland is a mulatto about thirty years of age, and a carpenter by occupation. The peculiar shape of his nose has given him the name of "Hawk," by which he was commonly known in the neighborhood where he lived. He has the reputation of being very "deep" and when arrested and charged with the crime, he revealed no confession or other evidence of his guilt, but evidently denied all knowledge of the affair. The inquest was adjourned without arriving at a verdict. Yesterday afternoon a brother of the murdered man made an information before Squire Stewart, charging Briceland with murder and a hearing was had last evening. Very little testimony was heard, as the prosecution only endeavored to bring proof sufficient to commit the prisoner. This they succeded in doing, and Briceland was placed in the county jail.

Upon the arriving at Eldersville, Detective Cupples at once set to work to investigate the case, and he did not labor long in vain. In Briceland's pocket was found a pass-book, and among other writing were the figures, 6 ft. 7 in. The Detective measured the board upon which the weapon had been placed at the window of Mr. Allingham's house, and found that the measure in the memorandum was the exact length of the board. A pencil mark was noticed on the board, and on going to the carpenter shop of Briceland, a short distance away, the detective found other, and even more conclusive evidence of his guilt. Here was found the piece of board with a part of the pencil mark on it, and which had been sawed from the board found at the house. Two wooden pins had been used in holding the gas pipe to its place while it was fired. One of these pins had been sawed nearly off a piece of wood, and then broken. In the shop was found the other piece of the pin, and the two placed together fitted exactly. The slugs which had been used were made of pieces of lead and iron, and among the shavings and dirt of the shop were found several pieces of scrap lead and iron which evidently flew off while they were being cut from a larger piece. The chisel which had been used in cutting the lead was also secured.

After Briceland had been arrested suspicions began to be entertained that he had not been alone in the commission of the dreadful crime, and suspicion fell upon a man named Lister, a rather suspicious character, who had been seen a great deal in the company of Briceland. Lister was accordingly arrested yesterday morning by the Detective, though no very strong evidence has yet been obtained against him, other than general suspicions, and that he was seen in the company of Briceland at six o'clock on the evening of the murder, Detective Cupples made an information against him, charging him with being an accessory, and on that charge 'Squire Stewart committed him for a hearing on next Tuesday.

Briceland accounts for himself on Wednesday night by saying that he stayed at Chaplain Truax' near Paris Cross Roads, and proved that he went to bed that night. Detective Cupples visited the room where Briceland slept, and found conclusive evidence, in marks on the window sill, that Briceland had gone to bed and then climbed out of the window at night.

In this, as in a great majority of such cases, an investigation revealed that a woman was connected with the affair. It seems that some time ago Briceland had been very intimate with two young white women, named Kate and Maggie Howard, who lived a short distance from Eldersville. About one year ago one of the girls became the mother of a child, and it was strongly suspected by many, and even plainly intimated by some, that Briceland was the father. About this time, it is said, Mr. Allingham, the murdered man, circulated numerous anonymous letters to different persons in the neighborhood, in which he charged Briceland with the crime. When this came to his ears he became very angry, and is said to have declared that he would be revenged.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

He Defines His Position.

The following correspondence which transpired on Friday between Senators Schurz and Thurman, wherein the former announces his relations to the Democratic party, will be found of interest:

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am informed that the Democratic members of the Senate have resolved to fill the only vacancy left by the Administration caucus in the Committee on Foreign Affairs with my name, Mr. Casserly voluntarily offering to give up the position he has hitherto held on that Committee as the representative of the Democratic Senators. I very highly appreciate the kindly spirit which characterizes your action with regard to myself, but I cannot permit this arrangement to be consummated without laying before you my view of circumstances surrounding this case. It has so far been the rule that the Democratic party, being in a minority in the Senate, should have at least one representative on each committee. The withdrawal of Mr. Casserly and my appointment in his place would deprive it of that representation. In every speech that I made during the late Presidential campaign, I frankly declared that I had not passed from the Republican into the Democratic party, and my attitude is the same to-day. I can therefore not be regarded as a representative of that party on a committee of the Senate. The generous action of your friends imposes upon me the duty of stating to you with equal frankness what my course will be. The programme drafted last winter in Missouri, upon the basis of which the Cincinnati Convention was called, represents substantially my political faith. It included the recognition and maintenance of the logical and legitimate results of the war as embodied in the Constitution as it stands, a policy of reconciliation with the south, honest and economical administration, a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service and of the revenue system, opposition to centralization and a dangerous assumption of powers, a return to sound constitutional principles, and the government of laws. For the realization of the principles laid down and the measures of policy advocated in that platform I shall faithfully work without permitting myself to be diverted by other considerations. If the Administration does anything to promote these ends I shall therein support it. In what ever the Administration may do in the opposite direction, I shall earnestly oppose it.

I shall therefore not make opposition to the Administration under any and all circumstances, nor support it under any and all circumstances, but in such support as well as such opposition be governed by my sense of duty without considering myself bound by party interests. It will therefore be clear to you that I cannot take upon myself the obligation of serving on a committee as the representative of a party, but mean to preserve the independence of the opinions and convictions of duty which will govern my conduct. While I cannot too strongly express my sense of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted you and your political associates in acting as you did, and especially of the magnanimity of Mr. Casserly in showing himself ready to give up an honorable position to make room for me, I should be unjust to you and your friends, as well as to myself, did I not, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Administration caucus has placed us, lay before you an entirely frank and cordial expression of my views and purposes. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

[Signed] C. SCHURZ.

To Hon. A. G. Thurman.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of this date I am instructed by the Democratic Senators to say that your position and views were understood by them when they placed your name on the list of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that your selection was not and is not considered by them as a surrender of principles or position by either you or them. Therefore they see no reason why you should not serve upon the committee. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. THURMAN.

To Hon. Carl Schurz.

Douglass and Greeley.

Although it may not be easy to tell why it should be so, two sad experiences seem to suggest that our presidential candidates should abstain from active participation in the presidential contest; Mr. Douglass and Mr. Greeley furnish the only exceptions to this conventional rule; and both of them died not long after the elections in which first one and the other, were unsuccessful. Both were men of strong constitution, of robust health, and of uncommon energy; it would be difficult to recall two other public men who could do as much labor as they, or do it nearly as well. Both, too, were veteran politicians, and ought to have been above the reach of the too exciting hopes and depressing disappointments that attend political life. Indeed, it is probable that neither of them ever had any sanguine hope of being elected; Douglass certainly did not have such a hope, and if Mr. Greeley allowed himself to entertain it at all, he must have abondoned it sometime before the plain lesson of the October elections. The personal canvass which each made may be regarded as the most brilliant episode in his life. Their speaking tours were not the result of a too eager zeal in their own personal interest; they were prompted by a pure and passionate patriotism. But Douglass died in the very flower of his age, a few months, and Greeley, in the ripeness of unimpared powers, a few weeks after the election. The herculean efforts that each made in behalf of his cause had not the slightest substantial effect. It seems impossible to find fault with the conduct of either in these personal campaigns, or to object to any one of the lofty speeches made in them. And yet it would have been better for them, perhaps, and far better for the country if they had each abstained from them. The courteous and diplomatic reticence of Mr. Buchanan, and the passionless imperturbability of Grant indicates the true policy for presidential candidates; they must be silent, while the fighting is done for them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE GREELEY ESTATE.

The New York *Tribune* of Dec. 6th contains the following article touching the project of raising a fund for the benefit of Mr. Greeley's two daughters:

TO THE PUBLIC: With a prompt and graceful, and, under the circumstances, we may say a chivalrous generosity of which we can hardly trust ourselves to speak, it has been proposed by a liberal money subscription to show to the daughters of Mr. Greeley the public affection and respect accorded to the memory of their lamented father. This thoughtful proposition has been made in *The Herald* newspaper, and the proprietor of that journal has tendered a sum nominally large, but understood to be considerably less than Mr. Bennett really desires to give. We have also received at this office letters offering assistance, great or comparatively small, according to the means of the writers. Yesterday further subscriptions were announced; and this fact obliges us to say that the Misses Greeley were unwilling, under any circumstances, that the plan of a subscription for their personal benefit should be adhered to. In the great sorrow which has fallen upon them so heavily, they are of course in no position to investigate their affairs. It will be a work of time to determine the condition of Mr. Greeley's estate; but however it may have been impaired by a liberality perhaps too great, by a loan of his own credit to those who proved unworthy of it, or by an overweening confidence in men's promises, there is, it is probable, enough remaining to quiet all these generous apprehensions of the community. And even if the provision were less, we must be allowed to say that the Misses Greeley are in the hands of immediate friends who will care for them with assiduous fidelity and unremitting tenderness, and who will recognize and repay the debt of grateful honor due to their father—a debt which it is strongly felt can never be adequately discharged. A sympathizing public may confide in our assurance that the young ladies are now the wards of those who will be glad as well as able to care for their every want and comfort, and to see to it that the death of their father shall make no change in their methods of life and their resources.

We announce the determination of these ladies at their own urgent request. While they are anxious not to be regarded as wanting in a grateful sense of the great kindness which prompted the subscription, they must be allowed to take the kindly will for the kindly deed. With a thousand heartfelt thanks, the proffered bounty is declined. There may be other methods of exhibiting the public liberality, methods by which the memory of Mr. Greeley may be perpetuated, and which would be grateful not merely to his children, but to the whole broad circle of his admirers. If these should commend themselves to the public approbation they would certainly be regarded by his daughters with a gratitude equal to that which so much kindness has already inspired.

☞ Mr. Joseph Einstein, a horse dealer well known on Fifth street, has been attacked with a strange and alarming disease. He is the owner of about twenty horses, all of which were attacked with the epizooty, and while washing the nostrils of some of them, a day or two since, the mucous flowing from them came in contact with an open cut on his hand. Not noticing it at the time, he was afterward unable to account for the strange illness that took possession of him. His flesh began to fall away his eyes grew watery, and, worst, of all, a full and steady stream of mucous matter began to discharge itself from his nose. In alarm he consulted doctors, and after a lengthened examination it was found that his system had been poisoned from the matter running from the corrupt animals. In short, he has the horse disease. The symptoms are almost exactly similar, and although up to this time no fears are entertained that he will die, there is no knowing what the developements may be. He is under constant scrutiny of several physicians, who will report progress.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

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On the BIBLE for the HOME CIRCLE. 1,200 pages; 250 Engravings. The best enterprize of the year for agents. Every family will have it. *Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day or $2,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B Stowe*, and others. Sole territory given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write for particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct. dec6,1m

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec6, 4w

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Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford Ct.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN Musical Guard.—Wholesale to the trade. Single sets sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1 W. HERMAN & FRIEDRICH, Reading, Pa. 4w

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We have decided to dispose of our immense stock of Billiard Tables at prices a little above cost.—First Class 5x10 New Tables complete, $300. Second-hand Tables made over new, $200, $225, $250, &c. A great variety to suit all buyers. Send for Catalogue KAVANAGH & DECKER, nov6,4w Cor. Canal and Centre sts. New York.

Rose of Cashmere Hair Tonic

Is unsurpassed as a Promoter of the Growth of Hair and Whiskers. It is neither sticky nor greasy, yet it softens and smooths the Hair far better and more permanently than any Oil or Pomade. Used as a Hair Dressing, it produces a most beautiful and lustrous gloss. Warranted perfectly harmless. Its exquisite perfume is quite unrivaled, being distilled from the world renowned Rose of Cashmere. Large bottles only 50cts. Address ASCHENBACH & MILLER, 400 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. dec1,4w

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Beaver, Pa., December 11, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

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	1w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
[illegible]	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
[illegible] do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
[illegible] do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
[illegible] do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
[illegible] do	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
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TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Trains [illegible] Beaver & Slippery Rock as follows: Mail, 9:10, Mail, 2:47 p. m. Evening Express [illegible]

Accommodation at 8 a. m. Accommodation at [illegible]

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements [illegible] for the first time in the [illegible]

Dr Keyser ..... [illegible]
Hoofland's Pills ..... [illegible]
Smith & Morrison ..... [illegible]
Hamilton Bitters ..... [illegible]
Dunphy & Co ..... [illegible]
Cameron & Starkey ..... [illegible]
W O Dunwath ..... Pamphlet
Boyd & Murray ..... [illegible]
Will Smith ..... [illegible]
M Schiff ..... [illegible]
S & J Shellenburg ..... [illegible]
Hibbard's ..... [illegible]

Looking for Oil.—Our South Beaver has a mild attack of the oil fever. A number of them are getting their luck in putting down wells, and all seem to think they have a good thing passing through that township. Mr. Gillespie is soon to commence drilling on the Mrs. [illegible] farm, situated about [illegible] from surface indications [illegible] the work with flattering [illegible] success. We shall be glad to chronicle the fact of [illegible] making a big strike.

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, Furs, Furs, Furs! Glorious News! Glorious News! Glorious News! Dress Goods and Cloaks selling Woolen Goods just as cheap as ever. No excuse for cold weather now. dec4;2w

Holiday Goods.—We have quite a number of persons in this county who will buy Holiday Goods. Now is the time for those persons to advertise what they have to sell. Parents and others are beginning to look about for gifts for their children and friends, and those who have a few dollars worth of printer's work to spare can more than likely obtain their share.

When you want a new dress or a shawl, go to the Cheap Store of Will Smith. He can supply you a good shawl for one dollar and fifty cents. $1.50. 2w

Tooting It.—Nearly all of the Physicians hereabouts are visiting their patients on foot. The epizootic obliges them to adopt this method of going to work. They were not aware of the curative power they possessed over this disease when [illegible] appeared among [illegible]

W. Smith will have a fine assortment of Holiday Goods for the holidays. Go to Will Smith's for bargains. dec4;2w

Tax Collectors' Receipts, &c.—For sale at this office. We have just printed and have for sale a lot of blank tax receipts, [illegible] for every borough and township in this county. We have also on hand, [illegible] executions, warrants, [illegible] summons, bonds, &c., &c., which will be sold at the usual [illegible] rates. If [illegible]

[illegible] Smith is prepared to make [illegible] and size you want. Over Cheap Store Rochester, Pa. dec4;2w

Who Wants a Commercial Education.—If any young man of this [illegible] purposes attending one of the [illegible] Colleges in Pittsburgh during the [illegible] winter, we can furnish [illegible] at a reduced rate, or [illegible] in one of them, at a [illegible] that he can obtain it elsewhere. [illegible]

[illegible] Buggies, wagons, carriages, [illegible] wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, [illegible] Ingraham Boyd's, near the [illegible] Rochester. All orders promptly [illegible] sept4;3ly

Comforting to Unmarried Ladies.—The following, clipped from the Boston *Messenger*, ought to be [illegible] to those of our female friends who have thus far neglected to enter into the holds of wedlock:

"A woman that has no husband to [illegible] on cold nights, will find a pleasant substitute in a good [illegible] hickory wood well heated before the fire in the stove oven, then [illegible] in a flannel rag, and placed in bed at the foot. If you don't believe it, try it."

Wanted.—A boy fifteen years of age, to learn the baking & confectionery business; must speak English and German [illegible] required—apply to George [illegible] at his bakery, Diamond, [illegible] nov6;tf

Distressing Accident.—Thomas [illegible] formerly of Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, but latterly a resident of Bellevieu Station, Allegheny county, met with a very distressing accident on Tuesday morning last week. He was at the Station on the morning referred to, waiting for the train, and as it approached he attempted to step the track in its front, and while in the act he slipped and fell, and before he could get wholly out of the way, the [illegible] locomotive passed over one of his legs, severing it below the knee. He was immediately picked up and carried to his residence, where medical assistance was promptly obtained. Mr. Dawson has our sympathy in his distressing affliction, and we earnestly hope that he may soon be able to be out again.

Photographs made from old ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, up to life size, in Crayon, India-Ink, Oil or Water Colors at Will Smith's, Rochester. dec4;2w

Heavy Real Estate Sales.—Messrs. Stevenson & Wilson, Real Estate Agents at Beaver Falls, have recently disposed of, by sale, two farms, in Beaver county which brought the aggregate sum of $26,940. One was the "Hugh [illegible] farm" in North Sewickley township, which sold for $13,540, and the other was the "William Beatty farm" in Beaver township, which brought $13,400. Mr. Stevens of Pittsburgh was the purchaser of the one last mentioned. [illegible] S. & W. have been doing a fine business for some time past, and since they have established a branch office in Pittsburgh their business has been very much increased.

[illegible] Purest and best extract *Cod Liver Blood Purifier* ever offered to the public, is Caswell's made on the [illegible] Hazard & Co., New York. It is entirely pure and *sweet*. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the others in the market. nov20-12t

The Farmers Caught.—The winter and freezing weather setting in so early this fall has interfered sadly with the gathering of some of the crops. Many farmers usually active farmer friends, have been caught with a portion of their crops still in the ground, while a large proportion of the corn crop is also hanging on the stock. A week or two of warm, clear weather, would therefore be hailed with much pleasure, by many of our tillers of the soil.

Furs, Furs, Furs!—Go to Will Smith's for furs; he sells as low as any house in Pittsburgh. dec4;2w

Slow Poisoning From Green Wall Paper.—A physician in Western Massachusetts recently had a lady patient who, for several weeks, had been suffering from nausea, general prostration, and other symptoms of slow poisoning. Failing to discover the cause of the symptoms, as a last resort the doctor requested her to move from her chamber, the walls of which were covered with paper of a very light shade of green, so light, indeed, that in the evening it could scarcely be distinguished from white. After leaving the room the symptoms immediately disappeared, and the patient rapidly recovered. A sample of the paper was forwarded for analysis to the State chemist at Hartford (Mr. Joseph Hall, of the High School), and was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. Mr. Hall obtained the poison in the various forms of metallic arsenic, yellow tersulphite, silver arsenic and arsenious acid or common white arsenic. He estimates that every square foot of this innocent looking paper contained an amount of poison equivalent to five grains of arsenious acid, or double the fatal dose for an adult person. This, in the moist warm weather of last July and August, was amply sufficient to keep the air of a room always impregnated with the poison, and any person occupying such a room would be as certainly poisoned as though the arsenic had been taken into the stomach.

Cash paid for chickens and eggs at Bence's, Beaver. nov20-4w

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county—now doing a good business—can be had for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to, or addres Stevenson & Wilson, Beaver Falls, Pa. [jel2;tf

Cash paid for eggs and chickens at Bence's, Beaver. nov20-4w

Justices and Constables Fees.—We publish this week the fees allowed Justices of the Peace and constables for services rendered by them in their official capacities. We copy from the general fee bill passed on the 2d of April 1868, Beaver county, at the time of the passage of the act here referred to was excluded from its operations, but by an act passed March 22d 1869, the law was extended to this county. We have submitted the justices and constables fee bill, which we publish this week to one of our best attorney's, for revision, and we can assure our readers that it is correct. We have struck off a limited number of copies, and are prepared to furnish justices and constables with them on application.

$75,000 in Cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in public legal drawing, and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution [illegible] nov6;4w

Ripe Old Age.—Mrs. Nancy Valentine, aged ninety-nine years, was in town yesterday on business connected with the pension which she receives from the United States, her husband having been a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Valentine is notwithstanding her great weight of years, a hale and hearty old lady, walks without assistance, and does much of her own household work. She lives on the Bedford Valley road, about seven miles north of this city.—*Cumberland Md. News.*

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov29-3m

The Largest Bee-Hive in the World.—In Los Angeles county, on the eastern slope of the San Francisco range of mountains, and in the immediate vicinity of the Learning Petroleum Company's oil region, there is the most wonderful collection of wild honey in existence. The hive is located in a rift, which penetrates the rock to the depth of probably 160 feet. The orifice is 30 feet long and 17 feet wide; four passages. This rift was discovered to be the abiding place of a swarm of bees, that is represented as coming out in a nearly solid column one foot in diameter. Certain parties have endeavored to descend to the immense store of honey collected by these bees, but were invariably driven back, and one man lost his life in the effort. Others have, at the expense of much labor and money, built a scaffold 125 feet high, in the hope of reaching a place whence they could run a drift into the rock, and extract its well hoarded sweets, but finally ceased their work. Within four years the bees have added not less than fifteen feet of depth to their store, as ascertained by actual measurement, and it is thought that at the present time there cannot be less than eighty tons of honey in the rock. A man named B. Brophy lives in a cabin not far from the spot, and obtained, on the meeting of the honey by the sun's heat, enough for his family requirements. All through that region immense stores of wild honey are found in trees, in the rocks, and nearly every place where its industrious manufacturers think for bees seem to think—that it will be secure. They consume a very small proportion, as the climate enables them to keep up operations nearly every day in the year and flowers of some sort are always in bloom. It must be a very severe season, indeed, when the little fellows are not seen abroad in vast numbers, busily engaged in their multifarious work.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Notice to Agents and Others.—Hereafter we will make no contracts with advertisers for the insertion of cuts of any description in the ARGUS. Advertisements will, as usual, be set up neat and properly displayed with our own type, but electrotypes, &c., will be returned in the future. We make this announcement in order that our agents in the cities may govern themselves accordingly.

The Personnel of the Constitutional Convention.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, writing from Harrisburg, gives the following information in regard to the occupation and professions of the Constitutional Convention:

Lawyers	101
Farmers	5
Physicians	4
Merchants	3
Bankers	2
Agents, real estate, &c	5
Author	1
Editor	1
Clergyman	1
Lumberman	1
Manufacturers	2
Importer	1
Oil dealer	1
Not in active business	1

Two members of the Convention have been Cabinet Ministers; two Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; one Governor and Minister to Russia; another Minister to Turkey; one U. S. Senator, foreign Minister and candidate for Governor; six have been members of Congress; fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature, and seven filled executive departments of the State Government. Four of the delegates—Meredith, Woodward, Darlington, and Purviance, of Allegheny,—were members of the Convention of 1838. A father and son—G. W. and H. W. Palmer—in part represent the XIIIth District, the father is a Liberal and the son a Republican. One clergyman, a Methodist local preacher, lends the Convention the sanction of his presence and example. There is one author in the list, Mr. Carey, who writes on Political Economy—a cheerful and pleasing subject.

A concert will be given in the M. E. Church, Freedom, Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th, by the Allegheny Quartette. The concert is for the benefit of the church; too much cannot be said in praise of this Quartette. All they need is to be heard in order to be appreciated. We can assure all who attend that they will be entertained in the most delightful manner.

Boys (Astracan) Caps to be had at the Cheap Store, Rochester, Pa. Dec. 11;2w

Report of County Superintendent.—The following is the report of the County Superintendent of common schools for the month of November, 1872:

Number of special examinations	2
" of teachers examined	5
" of provisional certificates issued	5
" of visits to schools	22
Average time spent at each	1h30m
Number of directors accompanying Superintendent	26
Number of patrons	4
" of days of each official duty	22
" of miles traveled	185
" of official letters written	13

Teachers have been selected for all of the schools of the county, and all of the schools, with one or two exceptions, are in operation. Most of the teachers, as far as visited, are giving satisfaction; some, however, seem to have missed their calling, and should either seek some other business or post themselves in the "Science of Teaching."

We would recommend every live teacher to subscribe for the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, or some other good educational work.

We propose to continue none but faithful, energetic teachers in the profession. And we trust that every director will feel it his duty to visit the school room frequently, and report such teachers as do give reasonable satisfaction. This is one of the first steps to advance the wages of *competent* teachers, who labor to give "value received." It is expected that teachers will attend the County Institute, as one means of improvement in methods of imparting instruction. M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

Go and see the Holiday Goods at the Cheap Store of Will Smith, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

Any Soldier who enlisted in the military service of the United States prior to July 22d, 1861, and was actually mustered before August 6th, 1862, into any regiment, company or battery, that was accepted by the War Department, may learn *something of pecuniary advantage* to him by calling at my office, or addressing me by mail with stamp enclosed to pay return postage

G. L. EBERHART.

New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. Dec. 4;2w

Ladies Silk Neck Handkerchiefs in great variety, selling at remarkable low prices at the Cheap Store of Will Smith. Dec. 11;2w

A man named Jonathan Dilks, of Raccoon township, accidentally shot himself one day last week while out gunning. He died a day or two after the casualty occurred. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

New Style Corded Dress Goods, alpacas, delains, poplins, plaids in great variety; beautiful styles; just received at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. Dec. 11;2w

We were quite surprised this week, in entering the Dry Goods Store of Mr. M. Schiff of New Brighton, to see that his stock has been so greatly reduced since he commenced selling out, and the proprietor informed us that he is determined to close out the balance of his stock within the 1st of January, to make room for his knitting business. He offers great inducements to merchants as well as the public in general, and all those who like to get bargains in Dry Goods, should call at once.

Millinery Goods in abundance, selling cheaper than ever before, at Will Smith's, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

The Pall-Bearers at Mr. Greeley's funeral were as follows:

Chief Justice Chase, Thurlow Weed, Senator Trumbull, J. Chamberlin, Gov. Dr. Bright, William Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Tousey, Dudley S. Gregory, H. J. Johnson, Hon Wm M Evarts, John E. Williams, Senator Fenton, Erastus Brooks, Robert Bonner, R. M. Hoe Peter Baker J. G. Lightbody, Charles Storrs. John R. Storrs.

Furs! Furs! Furs! Furs! selling at "panic prices," at the cheap store of Will Smith, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and center of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegitable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

Shawls selling cheaper than ever, look at the prices, good shawls for one dollar and fifty cents (1.50), fine shawls 3.50. Come to the cheap store, Rochester, Pa. Dec. 11;2w

The greatest machine in the world. Such indeed can honestly be said of the Singer Sewing Machine. It is praised in every fortune. Where civilization has reached, there you can find a Singer Machine doing its work nobly, assisting to sew up all breeches of violence. R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

Dolls, toys, and fancy goods for the Holidays, a fine assortment at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

Material for a Romance.—Something over a year ago a young man, a short distance below Wheeling, was arrested for horse-stealing; and a girl, named Sarah G. Winemiller, who was deeply attached to him, wanted to share his jail life. This being refused, and she being almost crazed with fear that he would be sent to the penitentiary, determined to go with him. So, she set fire to a school-house, that was also used as a place of worship. For this arson she was arrested, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. When "Sarah's young man's" trial came on the charge preferred against him fell to the ground. There was nothing in it; so Sarah went to the penitentiary alone, "all for love." On the 22d of November Governor Jacobs signed her pardon, and she was soon set free to go and find her lover, for whom she had suffered so much. Here's a chance for a romance writer to immortalize himself by showing, as has been remarked by some one we believe, that, "the course of true love never did run smooth." Sarah is only about sixteen years of age.

Always selling at the very lowest prices at the cheap store, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

The Allegheny Quartette gave one of their almost inimitable performances in the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater on last Saturday evening. The audience was large and appreciative, and the sum of money realized on the occasion was considerable.

THE SORE THROAT OF CONSUMPTIVES.—The hoarseness and sore throat peculiar to some kinds of consumption is one thing, while that incident to a slight cold or obstruction is another; the first-named is for the most part dangerous, and is the product of a fearful and widespread disease; whilst the latter, being merely an obstruction, can be removed by a few doses of medicine of deobstruent properties. One need hardly be mistaken in the other, as the great constitutional disturbance in that of a consumptive person will readily distinguish them. It would be the part of wisdom, however, to treat them both when they are first perceptible, as a great deal is gained in taking the vantage ground in all such cases. *Dr. Keyser's Great Lung Cure* will remove in a day or two the simple form of disease; whilst the severest malady will take weeks or months before it can be eradicated and a healthy condition established. Dr. Keyser's treatise, which will be sent free of cost, wherever it is wanted, will explain more fully the method of action of the medicine. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 4 bottles for $5. If your druggist does not keep it, order it from Dr. K. direct. Office for lung examination, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, from 10 a. m., until 1 p. m. and from 3 until 6 p. m., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

Always selling at bottom prices at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. Dec. 4;2w

GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—We trust the citizens of Beaver and surrounding towns will not fail to attend the grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given in the audience room of the M. E. Church, Beaver, Pa., on next Thursday evening (Dec. 12). Prof. Benter himself is an eminent musician, and on the occasion referred to, he will be assisted by the best musical talent in the neighborhood.

The Bazar.—The public is respectfully informed the Bazar, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Joseph's Church, New-Brighton, will be opened Dec. 21st inst., and will continue every day and evening (Sundays excepted) until Jan. 4th, 73.

Every effort is being made to have the booths supplied with useful and fancy articles to be disposed of by vote, or by sale. Special interest, it is hoped, will be taken in the contests for the several articles offered. Among them a handsome field flag, to be presented to any military company, brass band, society, or base-ball club in Beaver county, having the highest number of votes at 25cts a vote. Also a fine 18 inch circular saw, presented by the Emerson Saw Works, Beaver Falls, is for competition by the planing and saw mill firms of this county, at 25 cts a vote. On the list of goods there is also a gentleman's fine gold watch to be contested for at 50 cts a vote, besides other articles of value will be competed for in the same way. But in addition, the Bazar will have another special feature of attraction and interest, and this is the "Wonder Camera," a most beautiful and amusing invention for entertainment. The Camera will show any opaque object; and it is so constructed by means of which *Carte-de-visite*, medallions, coins, gems, flowers, insects, shells, interior of a watch in motion, embroidery, minerals, and thousands of other objects can be shown greatly enlarged upon the screen in *all their material motion*. The Wonder Camera enables the possessor of a photographic album to produce the life size portraits of their friends, and is thus an inexhaustible source of enjoyment; whereas, the old magic lantern becomes stale when the few accompanying glass slides have lost their interest. No lover of amusement should fail to see the Wonder Camera at the Bazar. Good music engaged. Admission only 10 cts.

The Episootic—A Fatal Case in Beaver.—The epizootic has taken a general "round" in this county—nearly every locality having been visited by the scourge. We are glad, however, to be able to say that while the disorder has affected business very materially, but few fatal cases have occurred in this locality. On last Tuesday, though, one of Woodruff & Meanor's horses, in this place, died from the disease. He had been affected with it for some time, and every care had been taken of the animal, but all to no purpose. It is to be hoped that the disorder has now about run its course in western Pennsylvania, and that but a short time will now elapse until the "noble steed" will be himself again, and once more resume his accustomed duties.

Opening of the New Buildings of Phillipsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School.—The formal opening of the new and splendid building of the Soldiers' Orphan school took place on Thursday, the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock. Dispatches were read from Gov. Geary, Gen. Hartranft, Josiah King, esq., and Maj. Montooth, expressing regret at being unable to be present.

THE ORPHANS.

The orphans (one hundred and fifty or sixty in number, were all dressed in handsome, new suits. The girls had on a handsome wine-colored mohair poplin dress and overskirt, trimmed with black alpaca, and white collars and blue sashes; and presented to the eye—in the cleanliness of their person, the arrangement of their hair, their simple adornments, as well as the neatness and taste of their dress, the intelligence of their countenance, and the quiet and propriety of manners—the evidence of social as well as intellectual culture. The boys had new dark blue cloth jackets and light blue kersey trowsers, and new boots, and presented a handsome appearance on military drill.

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

The exercises were deeply interesting both to orphans and visitors; they were opened with reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. J. M. Shields, of Bridgewater. A song of welcome arranged by Miss M. M. Taylor for the occasion, was sung by the school.

It was expected the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., would make the dedication speech; but being detained by official business, Rev. Mr. Milligan occupied his place and in a very handsome and interesting speech, set forth the importance of the work of the Soldiers Orphan School, and the success of the Philipsburgh School. He said that this State stood in the front rank in this particular, and that this school had deserved the confidence of the community and State, and the love and gratitude of the Soldiers Orphans, and that the fine building erected at the private expense of Rev. W. G. Taylor, was a credit to the State; he then showed the orphans their duty under these favorable circumstances, and presented many motives to effort on their part. The choir then sang well the song, "Let us have peace." Rev. Mr. Locke of Beaver followed in an interesting speech on the importance of the house as it introduced the orphans into a new and fine building, handsomely furnished and fitted in its minutest particulars to the work for which it is designed.

He was followed by Mr. Knight, Beaver County Supt., in appropriate remarks on the nature of the work of the Soldiers Orphans School, and the price at which it was instituted and sustained, viz: the blood of their fathers, and the treasures of the state, and the labors of such men and women as the principal and those associated with him in the work. He said that while he had visited this school oftener than any other in the county, he had not seen anything but what met his hearty approval; and also that it was a school of which Beaver county was justly proud. He was followed by Dr. Marquis, the physician of the school, in commendation of the workings of the school as it fell under his weekly inspection' and of the enthusiasm of the Principal in his labors and plans for the advancement and comfort of these Soldiers Orphans.

Then followed a song by the choir, which was well executed. Closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Milligan. Then followed military drill by the boys.

THE DINNER.

After which, the audience and orphans sat down to a most sumptuous feast of fowls, pies, cakes, etc., provided by Mr. Taylor, and presided over by his accomplished wife and daughters. After which the visitors adjourned to the spacious parlors, and spent the afternoon in social enjoyment

THE BUILDING.

The new building is joined to the old at the south end, making a front of 114 feet by 44 feet deep. The new building is 34 feet front by 44 feet deep, and four stories high; from the first floor to the top of the observatory it is 54 feet, and presents a beautiful appearance to the eye, having two fronts with porticos, east and south. Its adaptation to use the for which it is occupied, is remarkably good. It contains in addition to the old building, a girls' hall for sewing and sitting, 40 by 20 feet. A culinary 40 by 14 feet; this contains a large oven that will bake one hundred and twenty-five loaves, a large portable oven with twenty-five square feet of baking surface, for roasting, baking cakes, pies, and other cooking; a large double range containing two forty-five gallon kettles for boiling purposes and water. Next story contains a large double parlor 34 by 18 feet; reception room 15 by 19; office 12 by 19; and two halls, all carpeted and handsomely furnished. The third floor contains one large dormitory 34 by 18 feet; two chambers 15 by 19, and 12 by 19 feet, two halls; seventy-two clothing boxes for girls clothing; and seven large wardrobes; the whole is handsomely furnished and carpeted.

The fourth story is a boys dormitory divided into three rooms, and the side next the old building has a section of 6 by 44 feet cut off for storage; the whole building being well furnished with clothes presses. It is handsomely grained in oak and walnut throughout. It has a fine observatory rising from the centre of the roof. The heater makes the first story and halls and dormitories very comfortable; the other rooms have fires. The building and its appointments and furniture reflect great credit upon the liberality and taste of Prof. W. G. Taylor, and shows the parental care he and his wife have over the orphans.

SHOCKING.—A man in Pennsylvania who has suffered for a long time with rheumatism, was cured by a stroke of lightning from a thunder cloud, a few days ago. How contrary things act sometimes; now we know of a man who became paralyzed, the other day, just by the stroke of a poker in the hands of his wife; and another whose life was made happy by the fortunate discovery that S & J Snellenburg had still a large stock of clothing for men, youths, boys and children at the usual reasonable prices. Parties at a distance in want of wearing apparel would do well by calling on the above firm before making their purchases. New-Brighton, Pa.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Cheap at Hibbard's, Rochester, Pa. Dec. 11;2w

A Huge Colt.—Mt. Jackson, North Beaver township, Lawrence county, produces the largest colt we have heard of for some time past. Mr. Samuel Wilson is its owner, and at the end of its first year it tipped the scales at 1075 pounds. If Beaver county has anything in the horse line that can equal or beat this, we would like to make a note of it. Our county, a couple of years ago, beat almost every other locality in large porkers, but we have degenerated since then, and even Greene county throws us completely in the shade in the matter of heavy hogs. Suppose, therefore, we try our hand on colts next.

PRICES.—The low prices at which Hibbard, Rochester, sells goods, pays his customers a big per cent. on their money, give him a trial. Dec. 11;2w

The weather, during the past few days, has been quite variable in this locality. On Sabbath day it was mild as a spring day, at this writing (Tuesday morning) it is cold enough to chase everybody into the heaviest overcoat he can find.

FACT.—Not necessary for Hibbard to advertise in the county papers, his prices and customers advertise for him. Dec. 11;2w

The License Question.—The act passed by the last Legislature, and signed by Gov. Geary, prescribed that once every three years the citizens of the various counties shall vote upon the question "license" or "no license." If, upon counting the votes, the majority in any county are in favor of no license, then it shall not be lawful for the court of said county to grant any license for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor during those three years. The first vote upon this question is to be taken at the spring election ensuing. It will be noticed the law does not call for a vote by election districts, as some suppose, but that the whole county is to be consulted whether or not liquor shall be sold within its limits. We hope that this law will be taken advantage of, and that we may have a fair expression of the people of our county on this very important question. We all profess to be willing to abide the will of the majority, so let us have a full and fair expression—License or No License—and settle the question for the ensuing three years.

SAVED.—A gentleman saved the amount of $1.40, by buying the small bill of $7.78 of Hibbard, Rochester, pa and do likewise. Dec. 11;2w

The First Thousand Dollars.—The first thousand dollars that a young man earns and saves, over and above his expenses in earning it, will ordinarily stamp upon his mind and character two of the most important conditions of success in after life—industry and economy. It is far better for him that he should earn the first thousand dollars, than that they should have been given him. If he earns it, he knows what it is worth, since it represents to him a very considerable amount of effort. If he saves it while earning a much larger sum; he acquires thereby the habit of economy. Neither of these lessons could be taught by a mere gift. On the whole, it is no disadvantage for a young man to begin life poor. Most persons who have become rich in this country were once poor; and in their poverty they gained habits from the stern necessities of their condition, which in the end resulted in riches. Those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and spend their early years in idleness and prodigality, seldom amount to much as men in the practical business of life.

AT HOME ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Capt. James Robertson, of the Navy, and son of A. Robertson, esq., deceased, of Beaver Falls, is at home at the present time on a leave of absence. He is awaiting orders.

DRY GOODS.—Dress goods, millinery goods and notions, "way down," black alpaca at 25 cts a yard, muslin one yard and one inch wide for ten cts., at Hibbard's, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

LUMBER LOST BY AN ICE GORGE.—On last Monday night, one week ago, a heavy gorge of ice struck and took away a lot of boards lying in the Ohio river at Rochester, and owned by L. H. Oatman & Co. The valuation of the boards is about $2,000. A portion of the lumber has since been found near Shippingport, this county, while the remainder has been heard of as "floating down the Ohio." Mr. Oatman, we learn, was absent from home at the time, or doubtless he would have been able to have prevented the raft from leaving him so unceremoniously

FURS! FURS!—Cheapest in the county at Hibbard's, Rochester. Dec. 11;2w

"BREAD AND CHEESE AND KISSES," is the title of an excellent tale just commenced in HARPER'S WEEKLY. We will commence its publication in the ARGUS next week, and continue it from issue to issue, until it is concluded. It is a well-written moral tale, and will be read with interest and profit by all. This much we need scarcely to say, for anything short of that standard would hardly appear as original in that most excellent family Journal—HARPER'S WEEKLY

We are indebted to Hon. John Allison for his annual report as Register of the Treasury for the year ended, June 30, 1872.

Severely Injured by a Fall.—Mrs. Robertson of Beaver Falls, the estimable widow of the Hon. A. Robertson formerly of that place, fell a few evenings ago, over an embankment on one of the streets, and was very severely injured by the fall. Her wounds were about the head and face, and although quite painful for a few days are now rapidly getting better.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1872.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; $2,-00@2 50 ₱ bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50c ₱ gal.

BAGGING—Penn mill, 2 bushel, 38c, 2¼ bushels, 45; 3 bushels, 53; Allegheny 2 bushel 36 cents.

BRANS—$2.25@2 75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand for good, but no change in prices; we continue to quote at 4@7cts.

BUTTER is in good supply and generally reported dull but there is no change in prices; prime to choice roll, 25@28cts; solid packed 10@15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is coming in more freely and prices are drooping, it is quoted $4@4 4cts.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Sterine, 15; Star 22cts.

CASTOR OIL may be quoted at 23@ 23½cts; 1@2 cts additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS, $3.50@4 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen 16½@17 cts; Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16½ cts.

CIDER is still reported dull and prices are nominal at $4.50@6 50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 ₱ bbl; common $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, small lots prime halves at 8@9 cts; apples dull at 4 at 5.

EGGS are coming in pretty freely, but prices for fresh are still maintained at 30@32 pickled eggs at 25@30 cts.

FEATHERS—No. 1, live geese may be quoted at 72@75 to the trade, and 3 to 5cts additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—The market is firm, in sympathy with wheat, but there is no advance, and, furthermore, it is not likely there will be. We quote at $7.50@8 for spring wheat, the outside quotation for choice Minnesotas; and $8.00@8.50 for red winter. Rye flour, $5.50

GRAIN—Trade is rather better, but by no means active. Wheat is in rather better demand; $1 60@1 65 for fair to prime red; $1 70@1 75 for amber; and $1-80@1 85 for white. Oats continue dull, but with continued light receipts; 38@40 may still be regarded as the ruling quotations. Sales shelled corn at 55@56cts. New ear is still quoted at 48@50. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 80 buying, and 85 selling. Barley 80@85 for common to fair, and 90 for prime.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair but by no means active; it is true the epizootic is, judging from the largely increased number of horses on the streets, rapidly abating; but money continues about as close as ever, rendering collections very difficult to make, and this, of course, is not without its effect in curtailing business. Sugars are easier, and we have reduced our quotations for refined goods ¼ of a cent. Coffees are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; A Coffee 12; B 12¼; Ex C 12¾; C 12¼; Chesapeake Ex C 12¾; Molasses Sugars 8½@10; Porto Rico 10¾@11; Demarara 11½@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in ₱ packages 25, loose 24.

RICE—Carolina 8½@9; Rangoon 7¾@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 23; Allspice 18; Cassia 40; Clover 30; Nutmegs $1.25.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, and the receipts of wagon hay is affected by the epizootic; we quote at $27@28 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales 25@30 cts per ₱.

LARD OIL is firmer and in light supply; No. 1 winter strained is quoted at 78@80 cts.

ONIONS—Sales in small lots at $2,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens 50@60 cents per pair; dressed 15@14 cts per ₱.

POTATOES—Sales of peach Blows on track at 70@75 cents, from store at 75. Sweets $4 00@5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¼; Sugar Cured Shoulders 10c; Breakfast Bacon 14; Rib Sides 11; Short Rib Sides 11¼; Clear Sides 12; Sugar Cured Hams 17½; Dried Beef 18. Lard in tierces 9½; half bbls, 10¼; pails 11. Mess Pork $16½. Beef Tongues $7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3¼ cts.

SEED—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 89@90 per gallon.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 75@1 85
Oats	40@45
Corn	50@55
Rye	70@75
Buckwheat per bushel	85@90
Flour per sack	2 50@2 60
Butter per pound	30@35
Lard	10@12
Tallow	8@9
Eggs per dozen	30@35
Chickens per pair	40@50
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12@15
Potatoes per bushel	65@70
Honey per pound	22@25
Onions per bushel	1 25@1 75
Apples, green, per bushel	40@60
Beans per bushel	2 00@2 50
Beef—hind quarter, 8 cents; fore quarters 6; per lb.	
Dressed Rabbits	15@18

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED BY WILSON.

White Wheat	$1 55
Old Wheat	1 60
New Wheat	1 70
Rye	60
Corn	60
Oats	38
Buckwheat	90

MARRIED.

HAMMERSLEY—EHMENN.—Nov. 21, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, Mr. George W Hammersley of Pittsburgh, and Miss Louise Ehmenn of Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

SALA—MORGAN.—Nov. 28th, by the same, Mr. Thomas Sala and Miss Mary A Morgan, both of Beaver county Pa.

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tion from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value in case of foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of the route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the Engineer.

I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service. It shows a deficiency in the expenses incurred during the past year, and wants an appropriation for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service, it is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation on the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,422.57, and the expenditures to $26,658,198.31. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was $1,878,360.95, or 9.27 per cent, and the increase of each expenditure $2,268,068.22, or 8.29 percent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was $3,317,765.91, an excess of $389,707.28 over the deficiency for the year 1871.

Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway postoffices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,862,360, an increase of 4,006,532, or twenty per cent, over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $1,871,246.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The steamship service was $220,301.70. The total cost of the United States trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $102,702,097.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special Acts of Congress. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for conveying monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to one million per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1st, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio Janerio, Brazil, and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolula, Hawaiyian island, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendation made by the Post master General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship lisute to Brazil, or a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, for the establishment of a post office savings bank, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. If not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

ACQUIRING TELEGRAPH LINES.

I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method, equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of the short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to the private parties concerned.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail steamship company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for a semi-monthly service after October 1st, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New Zealand and Australia line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of the Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it, should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into consideration.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the department of justice will be furnished by the Attorney General, though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the amendment thereto. I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities, to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence, but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I deenot doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects may be unlawful means to interfere with these rights. I look with confidence to a time not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace, with the abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecution or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, on the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind; and to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but action forgeon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce the will and rigor of such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to exercise the enforcement of the act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several Bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been brought down to a recent date, and all the current business has been promptly dispatched.

THE INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration with regard to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most sanguine friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced their forces upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railroads through the public domain, the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of country, and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indian, and erecting therein a territorial form of Government, is one of great importance. As a compliment of the existing policy, the question of removal to that territory has within the past year been presented to many of the resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians to that Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbance to the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands within the Indian Territory.

A Territorial Government should, however protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period. During the last fiscal year there was disposed of out of the public lands 11,504,175 acres, a quantity greater by 1,069,050 acres than was disposed of the previous. Of this amount, 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 559,400 located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads, 693,014 acres located with college scrip, 3,544,553 acres granted to railroads, 465,317 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,255 acres given to the States as swamp land, and 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,160. During the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,561,780 acres leaving 1,257,623,625 acres of the public land still unsurveyed.

The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 13,626 patents, 223 extentions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same time 19,527 applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $710,695.46, and the total expenditures to $624,393.80, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,440,036. Since 1836 200,000 applications for patents have been filled, and about 123,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary.

The subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery, and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,179,340, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pension.

The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000, being 6 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689; the number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of was 39,978, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 590,800. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 7,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners.

At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,733 widows and orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 3,655 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims; 5,545 were rejected during the year leaving 11,580 claims pendinging at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,898.

During that period there were dropped from the rolls for various causes 9,501 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by the first of May, 1875. It is estimated that $30,489,09 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress, inasmuch as it proposes to establish a period between the decennial census as long that the information obtained at the decimal period as to the material condition and resources of the nation is of little

Continued on second page.

New Advertisements.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction.

Harper's Bazar.

The Bazar is filled with a continuous stream of fact and fiction, of the most entertaining kind, and of the highest literary merit.—Journal of the Times, Boston.

The Bazar is unique in character, and is well calculated to create an interest in the home circle in more and more readers.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar is a capital paper for the young ladies by the fireside.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The Bazar is a repository of fashion, pleasure and instruction.—Boston Commonwealth.

The Bazar is a welcome visitor to every fireside.—Boston Post.

The Bazar is the model fashion paper.—Boston Transcript.

The Bazar is a capital paper for the young ladies.—Boston Journal of Commerce